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FARM AND GARDEN.

SUBJECTS THAT CANNOT FAIL TO INTEREST WIDE AWAKE READERS.

Progress of the Draught Horse Interest in This Country-The Demand for Grade Draught Horses an Established Feature

The year 1888 will be remembered by everybody interested in the importation of draught horses as one of unusual of draught horses as one of unusual activity and extensive trade to the importers of the United States. These stout, well built, muscular horses have included alike the heavy animals from Great Britain, from France and from Belgium. There is no one breed that will please all alike, hence we have Percherons and French draught horses from France, Clydesdales from Scotland, the Shires from England, Belgian horses from Belgium and the coach horses from from Belgium and the coach horses from England and France.



FIG. 1-FRENCH DRAUGHT HORSE. The increased importations noticed is the outcome of a constantly growing demand for imported draught stallions. Everywhere the demand for grade draught horses is becoming an established feature of the horse trade. Not only are these required for street car purposes, for heavy delivery wagons, etc., in large cities, but our more progressive farmers are employing horses for the heavy work on their farms that combine the several desirable qualities of size, weight, en-



FIG. 2-CLYDESDALE STALLION. Heretofore our farmers, as a rule, have raised too many small, inferior horses, horses unequal to the heavier work of the farm, unattractive as carriage horses, and possessing small value when sent to the markets. The experience of the past ten or twelve years appears to indicate that the grades of the various draught horses of Europe, as raised in our own country, are just what are required. In any event, there is at the present time a sufficient home demand for these grades draught borses to great the sum of the sum for these grade draught horses to encour-

Northern Agriculturist calls attention to the fact that the improved stock breeders in England and France give their attention to breeding superior indi-viduals, and let the color be what it will. In America many seek color first and let the individual be what it may. At the International show at Prussels the grand gold medal stallion (best of any age or breed) was a dapple gray Belgian, and the gold medal mare was a white Bou-lonnais; and at the shows in France the whites and dapple grays won almost all the prizes and constituted over threefourths of the horses in the draught

lasses.
The Suffolks of England, one of the finest draught horses in the world, breed true to color, but the color unfortunately is chestnut, not a fashionable color in

In the first cut is shown a handsome specimen of the black type of the French draught horse. The second cut illustrates a prize Clydesdale stallion. The grade draught horse as seen in the United States is the outcome of mating either the heavy draught sire with a dam of lighter char-acter, or mating a lighter weight sire with a full blood draught mare.

The Paris Exposition of 1889.

The preparations for the great exhibi-tion of the industries of all nations, to be held next year at Paris, are going on apace. Applications for space are pour-ing in, and Great Britain has already requested an extension of room, a good indication of her interest in the affair. The United States commission have issued a circular, calling the attention of the public to the fact that the space allotted to this country is rapidly filling up. The commissioners undertake to forward and return, free of freight, all articles sent for exhibition. Shipments begin in January. Absolute impartiality is to be exercised in the distribution. The cost will be met out of the appropriation of \$250,000 made by the United States government, to be expended under the di-rection of the secretary of state to defray all expenses. All communications should be addressed to the commissioner, Gen. William B. Franklin, or assistant com-missioner, Gen. Somerville P. Tuck, Washington building, No. 1 Broadway,

Strawberry Reds in Winter. There is no doubt but that a slight record. mulch or cover over the strawberry beds is a great advantage during winter, says Prairie Farmer. While the plants may not winter kill, the leaves do, and hence, crop of Louisiana amounts to about 675,the plant has to make new leaves in the spring. If very slightly protected, the leaves keep green and are ready to do duty in the first days of spring, both as protectors to the crowns and to elaborate sap, until the new onest are their places. places. Partially decayed manure, lightly laid over, acts afterwards as a stimulant. Clean straw or cornstalks make a good cover, and are not likely to introduce noxious weeds. The circumstances will indicate what to use. Evergreen boughs, where obtainable, would answer, but they are not usually on the

The United States Fish commission, it is claimed, has accomplished more, both of practical work and in the line of original investigation looking to practi-cal work in the immediate future, this year than during any previous season in its history.

SPRING GRAIN IN WINTER WHEAT. The Question of Its Desirability Questio by a Well Known Authority.

The American Cultivator gives expres sion to the following views on spring grain in winter wheat: grain in winter wheat:

Where winter wheat has been sown after spring grains, more or less of the latter will be scattered on the ground and will come up with the wheat. The first severe frost kills the intruder, and often gives wheat fields a brown and sere appearance early in the winter. Most farm-

advantage to the wheat at any time. It is a weed, checking the growth of the main crop, and of no particular value as a protection against severs cold. Some Illinois farmers, when they began winter wheat growing a few years ago, took pains to sow oats with winter wheat, thinking this might prove a protection, but one or two years trial satisfied most of them that their experiment was a

That a good growth of the wheat plant itself is desirable is generally conceded, but it is less because of the protection that a bushy top of leaves affords, than because this growth shows a like habit of the roots beneath the surface. If the top is low and spreading, the roots also extend horizontally on either side, holding to the soil and ready to rise or fall as it is moved by alternate freezing and thawing. It is impossible to get a wheat growth that shall protect the newly cul-tivated soil beneath it from freezing. It is not cold that kills wheat, but rather is not cold that kills wheat, but rather the breaking of roots that penetrate the soil vertically. The wheat roots are more apt to run downward when the plant is crowded by weeds of any kind than where it has room to spread on either side. Thus too thick seeding with wheat may cause it to winter kill. The plants, instead of protecting crowd and injury instead of protecting, crowd and injure

Spring grain not being hardy, has a further injurious effect. As we have explained, the first severe freezing kills onts and barley outright. The leaves wither and rot down. The roots lose their grip and are thrown upon the sur-face. All this loosens the soil, which for winter wheat needs to be as compact as possible, so as to exclude superfluous water. The soil soon fills with water like a sponge, and when it freezes it in-evitably heaves up much of the wheat

evitably heaves up much of the wheat imbedded in it.

Since the introduction of self-binding Since the introduction of self-binding harvesters, there has been much less wastage of spring grain by scattering in the field. We believe that this is better for the ensuing wheat crops. If dry weather follows the summer grain harvest, the scattering grain lies on or in the ground until about the time for wheat sowing, and both come up together. With wet weather following the harvest, there is time for the fallen grain to germinate, and be cultivated under as a manure. It is worth more for this use than for any other, and it is commonly a manure. It is worth more for this use than for any other, and it is commonly better to delay seeding until this scatter-ing growth can be cultivated under, though this may make the seeding later than to sow early, and have the wheat choked down by a foreign growth. There is considerable value in the young grain as a fertilizer, but little or none as a protection against freezing. protection against freezing.

An Unpatented Bee Hive. The bee hive shown in our illustration is an unpatented and "open to all" farmers' bee hive. Southern Cultivator describes it as being sufficiently simple to admit of any ingenious person making it with little trouble and expense. It has been used in several states with varying results, some bee keepers having reported success with it, while others were not as fortunate. As many farmers prefer to make a cheap hive at home rather than purchase from a manufacturer, the Cultivator's description is here repro-

into an open sec-tion; c is a line dividing the hive into two sections. The main feature is to keep out moths and it is claimed that a moth can go anywhere that a bee can penetrate. The inventor claims that he has constructed his hive on that idea,

and that when "well sealed at the benches" and perfectly put together in other parts, this hive is moth proof. At a recent convention of Illinois bee keepers the question, "How to winter bees?" was disposed of as follows: Mr. David W. McDaniel preferred a cellar, with slight upper ventilation in

J. M. Hambaugh prefers the same as Mr. McDaniel.
Mr. Daniel Shank, a nurseryman of Clayton, preferred lower ventilation. Mr. T. S. Wallace winters his bees in a

covers them with wire gauze. "When should bees be put into winter J. M. Hambaugh put his bees in about Nov. 20, and takes them out sometime in

If the hogs to be slaughtered are fed within twelve hours of their killing the

food is wasted, the meat will be more disposed to sour, and it will be more difficult to remove the distended intestines and take from them the lard. Nor is it well to allow the swine to drink on the morning of the day they are killed.

The latest reports on the clover crop indicate that it was nearer a failure this twenty years, so that every farmer should take good care of what seed he

The November report of the department of agriculture places the corn crop very close to 2,000,000,000 bushels.

Potatoes give an average of about eighty bushels to the acre, or nearly the rate of yield of 1879. The total estimat-ed product is about 195,000,000 bushels, ecording to the national department

crop of Louisiana amounts to about 675,-

Honey in the comb is scarce. Marketmen are undecided which cranberries were most injured-those that were slightly frosted or those that were damaged by too much water.

Dangers of Chamols Hunting. The experience gained in ordinary deer stalking is of little use to the chamois hunter-the region in which the game is to be seen is so different, while the agility and watchfulness of the two animals compel the cultivation of very different kinds of adroitness. The man who is fit to win and wear the much prized "Gambort," or long tuft of hair from the back of the winter pelt of the chamois, requires to be a man of iron muscles, cool head, unerring eye and a courage that must often be prepared to face terrible odds, to avoid the danger of having to

meet others much worse. Without the power of undergoing fa-tigne and privations it is vain his attempting to become an adept in this sport. And one of the very charms of the "Gamsjagd" lies in the knowledge that he cannot obtain his success by any kind of adventitious advantages. Neither man nor dog can be of any use to him. He must rely entirely on himself; and if once he gets troubled with a dread of hunger or cold, or abyss or crevasse, or slippery glissade, he may much better try his fortune at humbler game. In short, chamois hunting is Alvine eller the offer, and lost.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOOL. Facts of Interest to Every Farmer Who

Raises Sheep.

Primarily the term wool is applied to the fine hair or fleece of animals, and to fine vegetable fibers, such as cotton. But fine vegetable fibers, such as cotton. But wool is not hair, nor is hair wool. Hair is straight, crisp and hard. Wool is soft and wavy. Placed under a lens of high magnifying power, each fiber of wool has the appearance of a continuous stem, showing along its margin minute serrations, like teeth of an extremely fine saw, continuing around the entire fiber and pointing in the direction from the root towards the free extremity. It is further observed that the fibers in their growth have all permanently acquired a form more or less spiral, like that of a corkscrew. The contorted form of the fibers disposes them to interlace or lock on to each other, and the serrations when they are hrought, close together in mine is now ready to be put up, all on to each other, and the serrations when they are brought close together in felt, thread or cloth, present that resist-ance to slipping and separation that is indispensable to the strength of the

Mool is graded as superfine, fine, medium and coarse. In grading, the actual character and fineness of the fibre determines the grade, and custom has brought the grades to nearly uniform standards east and west. X, XX and XXX indicate variations in fineness and quality in wool of full merino blood.
No. 1, No. 2, half blood, quarter blood
and other designations indicate lower
qualities. The custom of washing sheep
is gradually being abandoned. Still, is gradually being abandoned. Still, about one-half of the wool from Michigan and other states further east, including Ohio, comes to market as washed wool. Condition refers to the foreign matter in the fleece, as well as to the manner in which it has been put up. Combing and delaine are long and strong wools, suitable for the manufac-

ture of worsted goods. Clothing wools embrace the whole list of short wools not suited to delaine and combing. Much of the wool from the Pacific coast and some of the far western states and territories comes to eastern markets scoured, to save cost in the transportation.

Points in Butter Making. Set out the milk quickly as possible after milking. Skim off the cream before the milk gets thick. Churn before the milk gets sour, i. e.,

slightly acid.
Wash out the buttermilk with weak

Salt an ounce to the pound and pack in Salt an onnce to the pound and pack in small packages.

The above rules are given by a dairyman as being essential in the making of gilt edged butter. In regard to the method of salting it may be well to explain the action of salt in butter making. Independent of its effect as a condiment salt has two distinct offices to serve: First, to remove the buttermill as far as reset. to remove the buttermilk as far as possi-ble from the pores of the butter; second, to render innocuous what cannot be ex-tracted. Salt attracts water from the buttermilk that it comes in contact with and also takes up the milk sugar. It thus effects a positive separation of the constituents of the buttermilk. At the same time it penetrates the latter and converts it into a strong brine which ren-ders decomposition and rancidity diffi-cult. In the rules quoted an ounce of salt is advised to the pound of butter; this amount is reduced in some sections one-third to suit the modern taste.

Starting Heavy Loads.

Attention is called to the starting of heavy loads. A common cause of the wear and tear of teams, by Country Gentleman, and the device shown in the fol-lowing cut is recommended as a remedy. For two years the writer has used this very simple arrangement on his double on his double trees with good satisfaction. It is nothing

is nothing more or less than sixteen inches of the end of an elliptic A SIMPLE DEVICE. bolted on the back side of the evener, and the clevis made longer. The clevis pin goes through the bolt hole of the spring. Two good bolts are required to attach the spring firmly to the evener. The spring is composed of two "lifts," one and three-fourth inches wide. The out curve of the spring is about two inches, and in a rough way one end of the evener is like the accompanying diagram. A horse must do his best to bring the spring up against the wood, so that cellar, and favors lower ventilation. He cuts lices in the bottom boards and a half inch to an inch. This does away with all cumbersome coils. The ordi nary whiffletree is used, and the weight

of the doubletree is not increased beyond

four pounds. If every teamster and farmer would use such a starter for the team there would be far less shoulder

sore and blemished horses than are seen Protecting Trees from Rabbits. An Illinois fruit grower, writing on the subject of rabbits in orchards, says: "Among the various remedies suggested, such as poisoning the animals, surround-ing the trees with wire netting, or wrap-ping with cloths saturated with oil or tar, I have never found one so easily and cheaply applied as assafætida. I put a teaspoonful of the tineture in half a bucketful of liquid clay and apply it with a brush to the stem and branches of young trees, and it keeps the rabbits away and does not hurt the trees. About three applications are required through

Gardeners, as a rule, are in favor of changing the seed of potntoes frequently. Experience seems to have proven the desirability of this change, and leaves little doubt but that planting the same kind year after year on the same soil tends to weaken the variety.

Things Worth Knowing. The very best treatment of disease is prevention in all cases. Sugar beets are an excellent feed for

It pays to encourage the boys on

It is economy to secure all the wood ashes for a fertilizer, Lime would not be a good application added before applying the lime or in con-nection with the lime. Lime ought always to be applied on the surface, es-pecially on soils easily penetrated, or with the subsoil deep below the surface. Give charcoal to pigs occasionally to prevent acidity of the stomach.

Florida orange growers are looking to Europe as a market for surplus fruit. The chipment of apples to Europe has been an unusually heavy one this year. Cut off the top of an old leg boot, or top boot, cut out a piece of the right size, line it with woolen, and you will have the best kind of holder for flatirons and stove ware—better and safer than all cloth holders.

Joe Tremper, of Stockton, Cal., a consumptive, called upon an undertaker and offered to shake dice with him for a coffin. The undertaker accepted try his fortune at humbler game. In short, chamois hunting is Alpine climb-ing, plus the fact that it is the antelope,

James McNeil, of Cambridge, carries in his leg a piece of money which, when

CASA GRANDE. The Mining Interests in the district Brighter than Ever Before .-- Now

Mi Is and Smelters.

The most encouraging report reaches here from Casa Grande mining dis-

mine is now ready to be put up, all the frame work having been completed and hauled to the site. A well is being sunk which will supply an abundance of water. This mine has already produced a large amount of rich ore and the owners have no fears for the future. The best evidence of this fact is the amount of money they are expending in machinery.

day and a large body of ore is now on vineyard is not yet in its prime. ncreased facilities in the future.

It is reported that the Vekol prop- acre?" erty is improving every day and the owners contemplate shipping some of the ore until they get their mill started up again.

Work continues on the "Jack Rabbit"mine and an other shipment will be daughter was going to join the Good made next week. This mine has been Templars' lodge that evening. a steady shipper for a long time.

Smelter starts up a large amount of sence: good ore will be shipped from this "It's mine to it.

mine situated 18 miles from Casa and he goes an gits inishy-yated. Grande, to the Bonanza Company. Mr. Lyle examined the property last next morning he came out of his week and expressed himself as well room a limping, an his eye blackened, ore to San Francisco to be put through up.

"Jim,' sez I in a kind of majestic
"Jim,' sez I in a kind of majestic pleased with it and sent some of the an his nose skinned, an he all broke Mrs. Drew of Casa Grande.

Another new mili has already been | the matter with you?" bought and will arrive at Casa Grande in a few days and will be put up on the Waukegan mine.-Citizen.

ARIZONA NEWS.

There is not now a case of the disease they was a savin of his soul. in Globe.

Paul Johnson was in from McMillen on Wednesday. He informed us the

The Old Dominion Company now has more than a month's supply of coke on hand, and it is piling up every day. They can defy old Pluvius now.

Messrs. Thompson and Middleton, Globe, have been rigging up two covmay be realized.

The report has been revived that a mean a critter he was. ortion of the Apaches on the San Carlos reservation will be removed to swear to pay his dues regularly every Camp Verde. Hope it is true. Divide meetin, not to ever drink anything them into bands and separate them, during meetins, an to keep mum and then open the reservation to set- about how they in-ishy-yate a feller. tlement. There is nothing so prejudicial to the civilization of the Indian, swear, they each one comes up an and provocative of discord as the res- kicks him, an the Chief tells him that

We understand that the Ray Cop-per Mining Company, are negotiating the sale of their mines at Riverside to when he comes near explodin, they an English syndicate, and an expert dips him in a big tub an sez as how has recently made an examination of they cleanse both the outer an inner the property. When the mine was being. Then they run him through a cleared of water it was discovered that | big clothes wringer, an after that, stand a portion of the underground works him on a hot stove to dry where he had caved exposing rich ore for a dis- had to dance a jig for half an hour to tance of seven hundred feet in length. keep from roastin his feet off; and [Tempe News.]

The Highland canal is now full of him up in a potato sack to teach him water ready to be distributed to its to be humble.

the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Johnson of this place. Miss Annie Hill, one of Mesa's esti-

mable young ladies met with a serious accident Friday night of last week, while on her way to a social dance at Mesa hall. She and a young brother were driving along when the team became frightened and threw her out against a wire fence, cutting several ugly gashes about the eyes. Dr. Faris was summoned and dressed the

> What Fruit Growers Can Expect. |Phenix Herald.|

in any business than the facts of that | ble!!"-Florence Fact and Fancy. business. In the matter of obtaining a living from the cultivation of the soil the actual experience of those already in the business, who are work in the soil already, or added before applying the lime or in considerable matter in the soil already, or long way toward determining the successful to added before applying the lime or in considerable matter in the soil already, or long way toward determining the successful to a supply of it. It gives quick relief to burns; it is an excellent application to added before applying the lime or in considerable matter in the soil already, or long way toward determining the successful to a supply of it. cess of any particular branch of agri- for corns; it is good for rheumatism cultural industry in any special locality where the experience has been had remedy for convulsions or fits. Then, and in localities of like condition. it is a sure preventive against moths; The actual figures on fruit raising are by just dropping a trifle in the bottom especially valuable to those desiring of drawers, chest and cupboards, it will to enter into that business, and we are render garments secure from injury pleased to be able to give something during the summer. It will keep ants definite from Southern California and and bugs from closets and store rooms especially from San Bernardino county, where the soil, climate, methods of and upon the shelves; it is sure de fruit culture, etc., are identical with struction to bed bugs, and will effecthe same features of the Salt River tually drive them away from their valley. The Citrograph has been doing splendid work in gathering up from practical and intelligent fruit cleaning time, and injures neither men who know how many dollars furniture nor clothing. A spoonful of they put into the business and how it added to a pail of warm water is many they get out, the actual and excellent for cleaning paint. A little entire expenses and returns on var- in the suds on washing day lightens ious kinds of fruit. These statistics laundry labor. indicate very certainly to the amateur and would be fruit-grower the amount

acre, the length of time he will need to wait and maintain himself and family by other means, and what he may expect when once his orchards and vineyards are in bearing and properly cared for. The Citrograph

cites the following for an example.

"In a recent issue S. H. Barrett

shows by actual figures carefully pre pared what he has accomplished in six years on a tract of 154 acres. The gentleman purchased his land in February, 1883. The first year he set out 94 acres of Muscat vines, 14 acres of Washington navel oranges, 234 apricot trees and 250 peach and nectarine trees. This represents an investment of \$850. Another \$800 was expended in the plant for curing and packing raisins. In 1885 Mr. Barrett began to realize upon his investment and netted \$400 from his raisins alone. That year he set out 165 lemon trees, 90

seedling oranges and # of an acre of alfalfa. In 1888 the apricots netted \$500; the peaches \$240, and although he lost the second crop of raisins he marketed 1492 boxes worth net \$1500, making his net income from the 154 acres, exclusive of alfalfa, the hand some sum of \$2240. The orange trees This mine is being worked every are just beginning to bear, and the the dump and the mine shows better total cost, including interest on the inthan ever. The company owning this vestment for six years, is \$6499.80; mine recently purchased the old Butte | and the total income from 151 acres smelter, but on account of the bad is \$5354.49. The land is figured at roads it has not yet been moved to the \$400 per acre. One more year will property. Mr. J. C. Loss, the super- pay out entirely on the investment intendent of this property, went east and leave Mr. Barrett a property worth Tuesday night and expects to effect a at least \$6000, from which he will obconsolidation with another rich com- tain a net income of \$3000 per annum pany and then carry on the work with | Can any man expect land so productive to be worth less than \$400 per

Jim Joins the L. O. G. T.

Mrs. Simple was making an afternoon call on Mrs. Lucky. The latter person had just remarked that her

"Why Mrs. Lucky," exclaimed the The Great Eastern is being worked other in horror, don't you let her do steadily and as soon as the Tucson it-Jess wait till you hear MY exper-

"It was one day back in August that them Templars got up a lodge here, Negotiations are now being made an my boy Jim, he wants to join them looking to the sale of the Spondulix to wenst. So I gin him two dollars "Talk about sick boys! Why, the

> tone of voice, sez I, 'What on airth is 'Oh, nothin,' sez he; ridin the goat,

"Well, seein as I was his mother, of course I made him tell me the whole inishy-yayshun: How they took his two dollars, an then put him in a big There is still so much snow on this barrel, which they rolled round an side of the Pinals that it is impossible | round the room, an of course when to haul timber from the mills to Globe. they let him out he was so dizzy he School was resumed on Monday, the | couldn't hold onto himself. Then ded, they told him as how he was drunk an

"Then they puts him in a dark room with seven black goats who butt half the life out a him, an tramp all stamps would begin to drop there in a over him an every other mean trick. So they tell him he's been drunk an in a big fight, an how they all love the poor drunkard, and are willing to help him, no matter how low he has

sunk. "Then all the women looks sorryfly at him an sez together, 'High Worthy mail carriers between Florence and Templar, behold a poor drunkard sunk low in the scale of human de ered coaches in anticipation of a boom in travel this way. Hope their wishes an then they reads out of their books gredition, who appeals to us for aid.' about how good they all are, an how

"The Chief Templar makes him

"After they gits through makin 'im learns him to bear affliction. Then after numerous other tortures, dress

"Then they all kissed him, an ex-We regret to announce the death of plained how the union of lips signified the union of hearts, and that if he was ever caught drinkin again to look

> "But that isn't all. Jim has to go every night of the week to lodge, an his dues every time, \$1.50 a night If he is absent only one night they fine him two dollars; he tried it wonst, an I had to give him \$3.50 to take along the next night.

"He is Worthy Marshal now an has a terrible time. Sometimes he has so much trouble handling an inishy-yating drunkards that he gets all scratched up, an his clothes smell of tobacco an whiskey. I know you wouldn't let There is nothing more encouraging your darter go to sich a terrible place, or discouraging, as the case may be, Mrs. Lucky. It's herrible! Horri-

> After a housekeeper fully realizes the worth of turpentine in the house and sore throats and it is the quickest

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" Florence -Connecting at Florence with GLOBE and PLORENCE STAGE LINE Leaves Florence daily at 1 p. m. for RIVERSIDE, DRIPPING SPRINGS, PIONERE and GLOBE.

meets at-RIVERSIDE with Hayward's line for REDINGTON and Tacson. C. LOSS, Ag't Casa Grande. Ws. E. GUILD, Ag't, Florence

W. M. NEAL'S LINE. Connects at MAMMOTH with the Boone stage from Riverside for AMERICAN FLAG ORACLE and TUCSON Leaves Mammoth Tucsdays; Thursdays and Saturday returning alternate days.

Notice. S HEREBY GIVEN TO JACOB SCHNEIDER and all concerned, not to purchase or sail and all concerned, not to purchase or sail and all concerned in any of the claims in dile Mountain District, known as the Hayes, needer and Saddle Mountain mines, located by cob Schneider, A. Nieman and W. C. Smith of recorded lu Pingl county records, as the